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CHILDREN'S BUREAU

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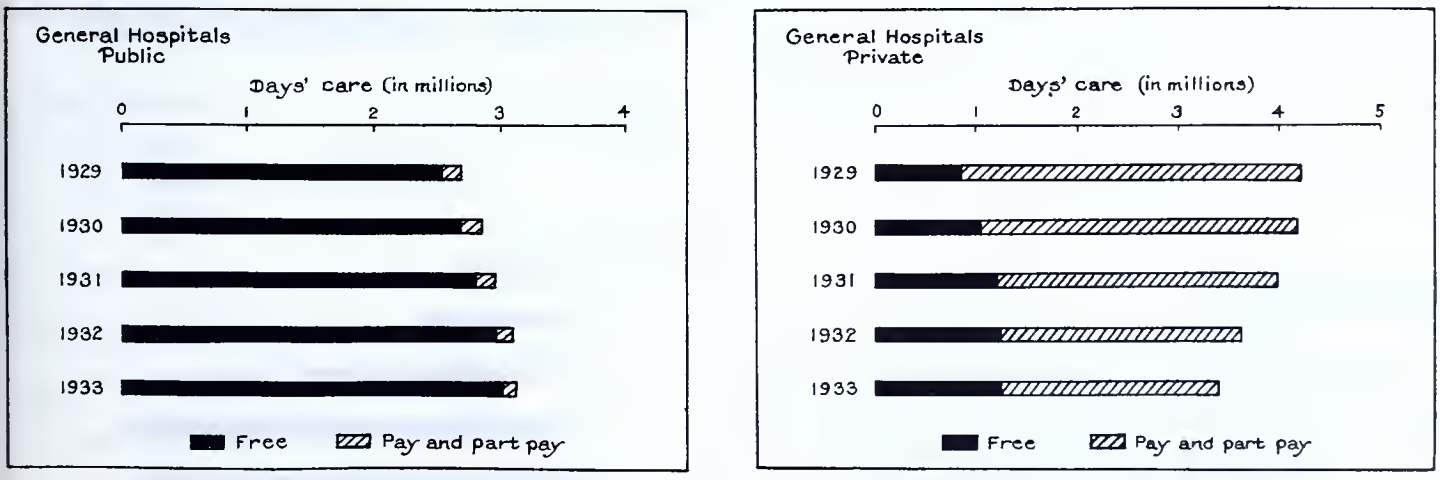
TRENDS IN 10 FIELDS OF SERVICE, 1929-33:
Hospital In-Patient Service
Clinics and Medical Health Conferences
Noninstitutional Care of the Indigent Sick by City and County Physicians
Public-Health Nursing
Institutional Care of the Aged, Indigent, and Chronically Ill
Maternity Homes
Foster-Home and Institutional Care of Dependent and Neglected Children
Day Nurseries
Legal Aid
Care of Transient and Homeless Persons

FEBRUARY CHANGES IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES AND CASES

Chart 1.--Days' care provided to patients in general hospitals as reported by 11 public agencies in 9 urban areas and by 81 private agencies in 19 urban areas



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TRENDS IN 10 FIELDS OF SERVICE, 1929-33

The volume of service rendered in different fields of health and social work has increased or decreased in varying amounts during the recent years of economic depression, according to the reports of approximately 2,500 agencies cooperating in the bureau's project for the registration of social statistics. Certain important changes in trend are already becoming noticeable in the detailed analysis of 1933 reports now under way.

The charts here presented show the amount of change since 1929 in the annual volume of service reported in 10 fields. They bring up to date through 1933 the information on trends in certain of these fields presented in preceding issues of the bulletin.

Hospital In-Patient Service

Free care of patients in general hospitals increased markedly between 1929 and 1933 in the reporting areas (chart 1). In a group of hospitals under public auspices the increase was about 19 percent; in a group of hospitals under private auspices, about 46 percent. In both types of hospitals the increase occurred mainly in the years prior to 1933. The amount of free care provided in 1933 was approximately the same as in the preceding year.

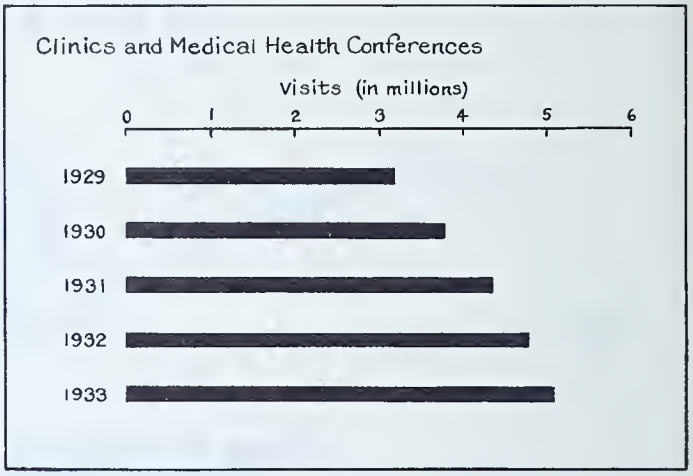
The volume of pay and part-pay care in the public hospitals decreased 26 percent between 1929 and 1933; in the private hospitals, 36 percent.

Total days' care in public hospitals with their large proportion of free care has increased since 1929. In private hospitals with their large proportion of pay and part-pay care, the trend in total days' care has been steadily downward.

Clinics and Medical Health Conferences

The number of visits of patients to clinics and medical health conferences continued to increase in 1933, although less rapidly than in preceding years. Between 1929 and 1930 the number of visits rose 18 percent; between 1930 and 1931, 15 percent; between 1931 and 1932, 10 percent; and between 1932 and 1933, 6 percent. The total change between 1929 and 1933 amounted to 60 percent.

Chart 2.--Visits by patients to clinics and medical health conferences, as reported by 157 agencies in 18 urban areas



Noninstitutional Care of the Indigent Sick by City and County Physicians

The number of home visits by city and county physicians increased 336 percent between 1929 and 1932. During the latter part of 1933 the number of visits decreased. The total for the year was 2 percent less than in 1932 although much more than in preceding years.

Chart 3.--Home visits to patients by city and county physicians, as reported for 7 urban areas

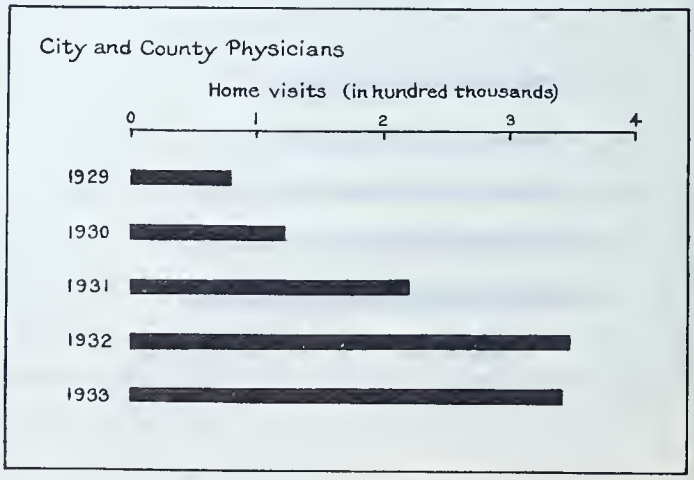
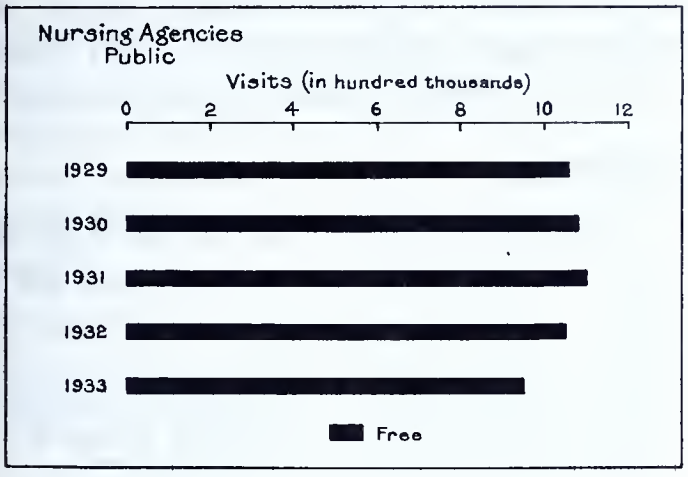
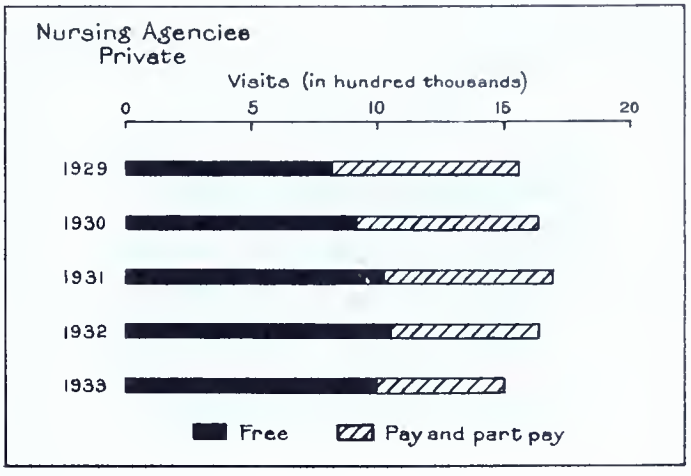


Chart 4.--Visits by public-health nurses, as reported by 18 public agencies in 13 urban areas and by 25 private agencies in 22 urban areas





Public-Health Nursing

The number of public health nursing visits reported by both public and private agencies increased between 1929 and 1931. In 1932, and also in 1933, the number decreased (chart 4).

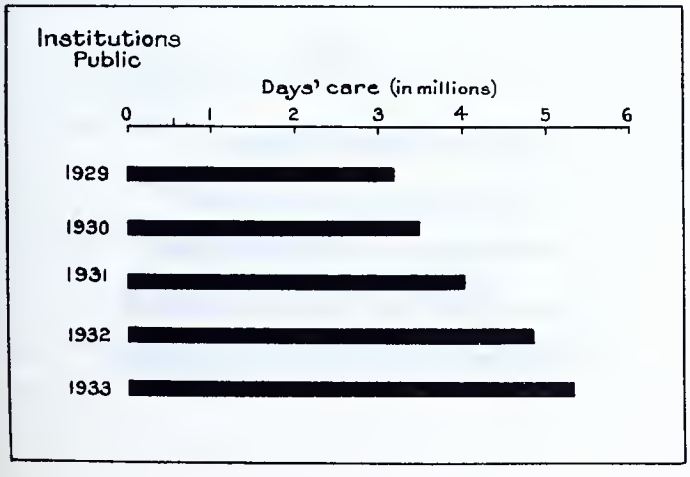
In the peak year 1931 the number of visits reported by public agencies was 5 percent more than in 1929. The number in 1933 was 3 percent less than in 1929. Between 1929 and 1931 the number of visits reported by private agencies increased 9 percent. By 1933 the number had become 8 percent less than in 1929.

The proportion of free service provided by private agencies increased throughout the period. In 1929 free visits formed 53 percent of the total; in both 1930 and 1931, 60 percent; in 1932, 64 percent; and in 1933, 66 percent. Between 1929 and 1933 the number of free visits increased 21 percent. During this period the number of pay and part-pay visits decreased 32 percent.

Institutional Care of the Aged, Indigent, and Chronically Ill

The volume of institutional care of the aged, indigent, and chronically ill has risen steadily since 1929, especially care in public institutions. The total change in days' care between 1929 and 1933 amounted to 67 percent in public institutions and to 22 percent in private institutions.

Chart 5.--Days' care of persons in institutions for the aged, indigent, and chronically ill, as reported by 12 public agencies in 11 urban areas and by 106 private agencies in 15 urban areas



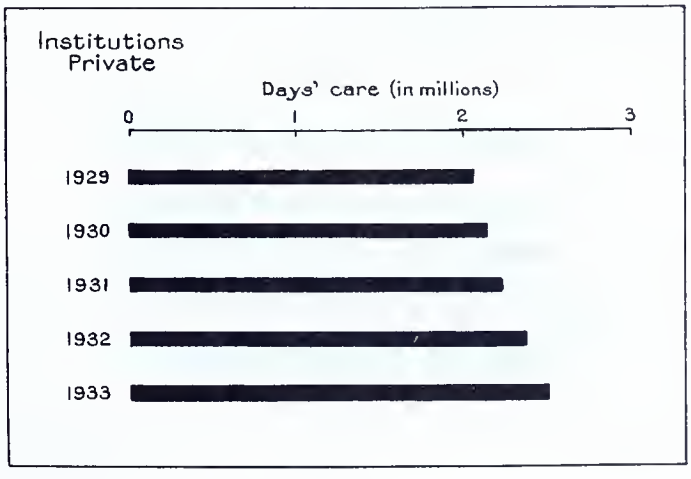
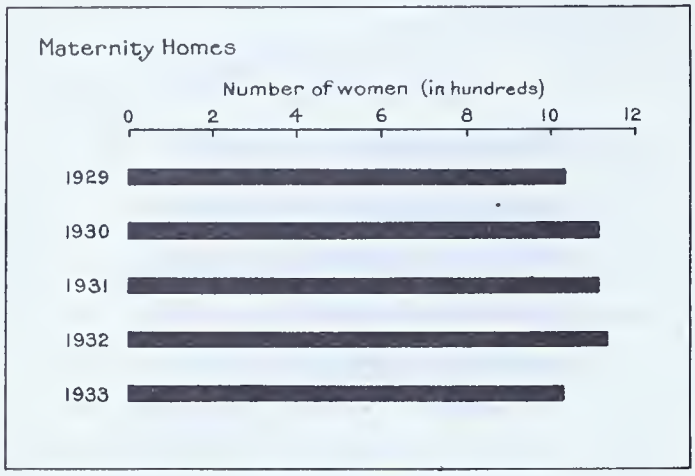


Chart 6.--Average number of women in maternity homes on the last day of the month, as reported by 48 agencies in 22 urban areas



Maternity Homes

The average number of women in maternity homes on the last day of the month showed an upward trend through 1932. In 1933 the number dropped to about the volume of service reported in 1929 or 9 percent less than in the peak year 1932 (chart 6).

Foster-Home and Institutional Care of Dependent and Neglected Children

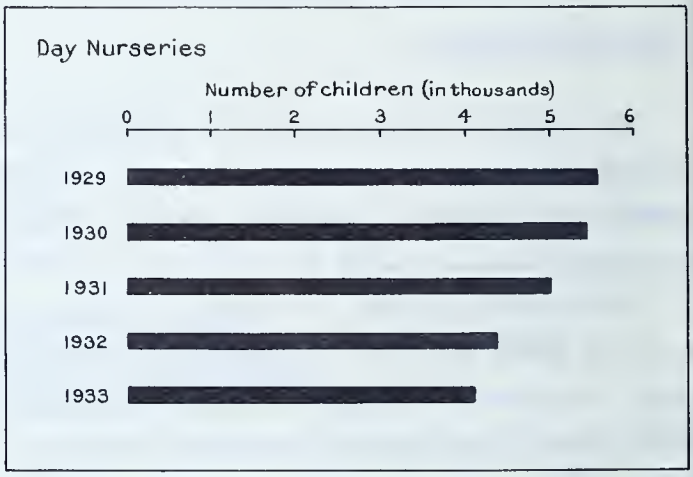
As described in the March bulletin, the average number of dependent and neglected children in institutions on the last day of the month remained relatively unchanged through 1931. In both 1932 and 1933 the number decreased noticeably.

Foster-home care has increased steadily since 1929. The average number under such care on the last day of the month was 31 percent larger in 1933 than in 1929. Monthly figures for 1933 indicate a February peak and fairly stationary figures thereafter.

Day Nurseries

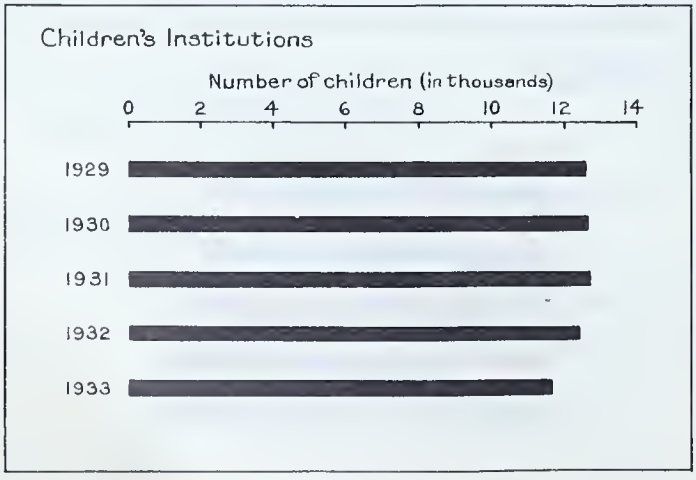
The average number of children on the register of day nurseries on the last day of the month has decreased in the reporting areas each year since 1929.

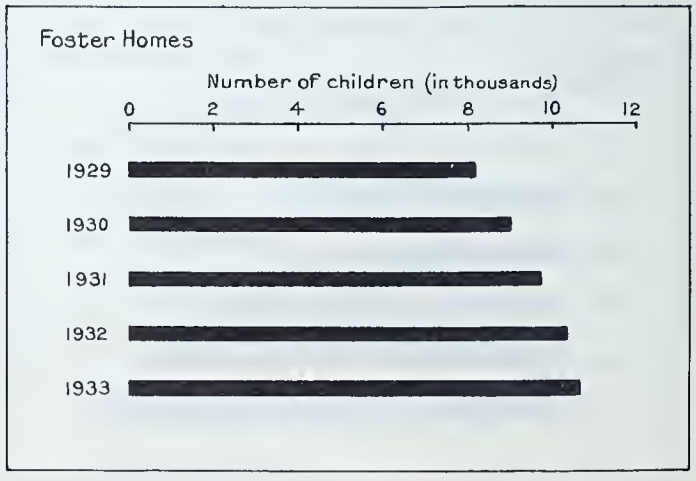
Chart 8.--Average number of children on the register of day nurseries on the last day of the month, as reported by 110 agencies in 23 urban areas



The average number in 1933 was 26 percent less than in 1929. The number decreased 6 percent between 1932 and 1933.

Chart 7.--Average number of children under care on the last day of the month in foster homes, as reported by 53 agencies in 16 urban areas, and in institutions as reported by 186 agencies in 18 urban areas

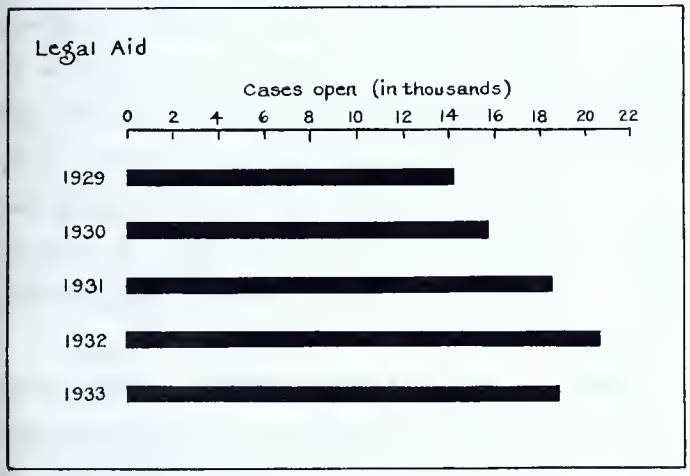




Legal Aid

Between 1929 and 1932 the average monthly number of cases open in legal-aid organizations increased 44 percent. In 1933 the number decreased, but it remained above the volume of service reported prior to 1932. As compared with 1929 the number of cases open in 1933 represented an increase of about 32 percent.

Chart 9.--Average monthly number of cases open in legal-aid organizations, as reported by 11 agencies in 10 urban areas



Care of Transient and Homeless Persons

The number of meals provided to homeless and transient persons mounted rapidly between 1929 and 1933. The number in 1933 was more than 10 times as large as in 1929. Between 1932 and 1933 the number increased by about one third.

The number of lodgings provided in 1933 was about 6 times as large as in 1929. Between 1932 and 1933 the increase was about the same as for meals.

The lessened amount of railroad and other travel during recent years has reduced the average monthly number of cases open in Travelers Aid Societies. The reorganization of certain phases of transient service during 1933 has also affected the number of cases formerly handled. Between 1929 and 1933 the average monthly number of cases open decreased 32 percent; between 1932 and 1933, 18 percent.

Chart 11.--Average monthly number of cases open in Travelers Aid Societies, as reported by 19 agencies in 19 urban areas

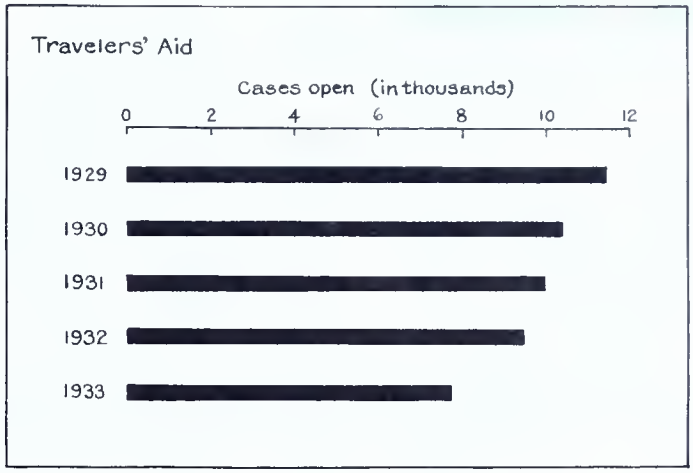
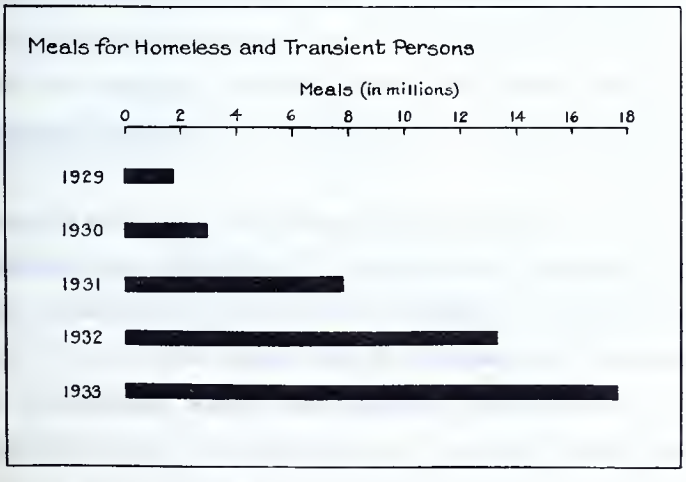
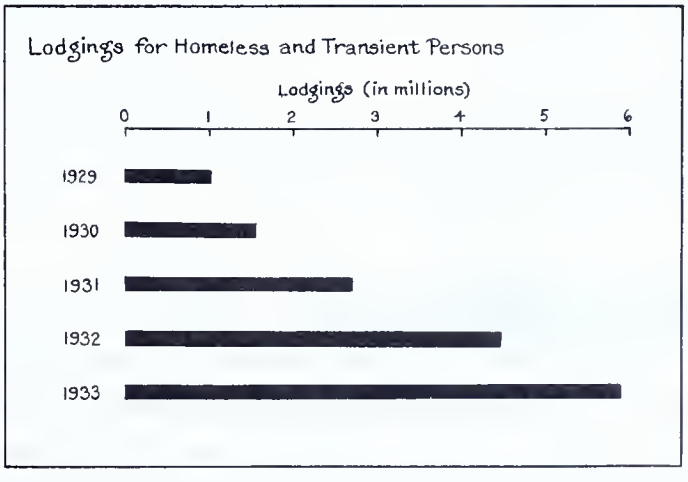


Chart 10.--Meals and lodgings for homeless and transient persons as reported by 185 agencies in 62 urban areas





FEBRUARY CHANGES IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES AND CASES

Relief Expenditures in February 1933 and February 1934

This year's expenditure for public and private relief in urban areas in February was about 20 percent less than in February 1933, according to reports to the Children's Bureau from 960 agencies in 113 urban areas of 50,000 or more population (tables 1 and 2).

The reduction was due largely to the small expenditure for work relief following the establishment of the Civil Works program. Expenditures for direct relief administered by various types of private agencies dropped sharply. Significant decreases were reported also in expenditures by public agencies for veterans' relief and old-age relief.

The amount expended in February for general relief administered by public agencies was about 16 percent more this year than in 1933. A small increase was reported also in expenditures from public funds for aid to the blind.

Public funds financed over 95 percent of the total amount expended for relief in February 1934 as compared with 89 percent in February 1933. In 1934 about 84 percent of the total expended in February was provided in the form of direct or work relief financed from public funds. Such expenditure in February 1933 was only 80 percent of the total.

About 11 percent of the total expended this year in February was provided in the form of mothers' aid, old-age relief, and aid to the blind. In February 1933 expenditures for these special allowances amounted to 9 percent. Private funds financed this year less than 5 percent of the February expenditure. Last year about 11 percent of the February total was thus financed.

Relief Expenditures in January 1934 and February 1934

Between January 1934 and February 1934 total expenditures for relief increased 4.7 percent. This rise was due entirely to larger expenditures for direct relief administered by public agencies. All other forms of relief continued the downward trend indicated in the comparisons between February 1933 and February 1934.

February expenditures this year for direct and work relief from public funds exceeded the amount expended in January by 6.7 percent. Preliminary reports to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from 139 cities or urban counties show a similar increase (8 percent) between January and February in the cost of such relief and its administration.

The increase this year between January and February in expenditures from public funds for direct and work relief was less than was shown in reports to the Children's Bureau for these months in 1932 and 1933 although more than was reported in 1929, 1930, and 1931. In 1929 the increase between January and February amounted to 4 percent; in 1930, 6 percent; in 1931, 2 percent; in 1932, 23 percent; and in 1933, 10 percent.

Expenditures for special allowances from public funds (mothers' aid, old-age relief, and aid for the blind) remained relatively unchanged this year in February. Expenditures from private funds were about 14 percent less than in the preceding month.

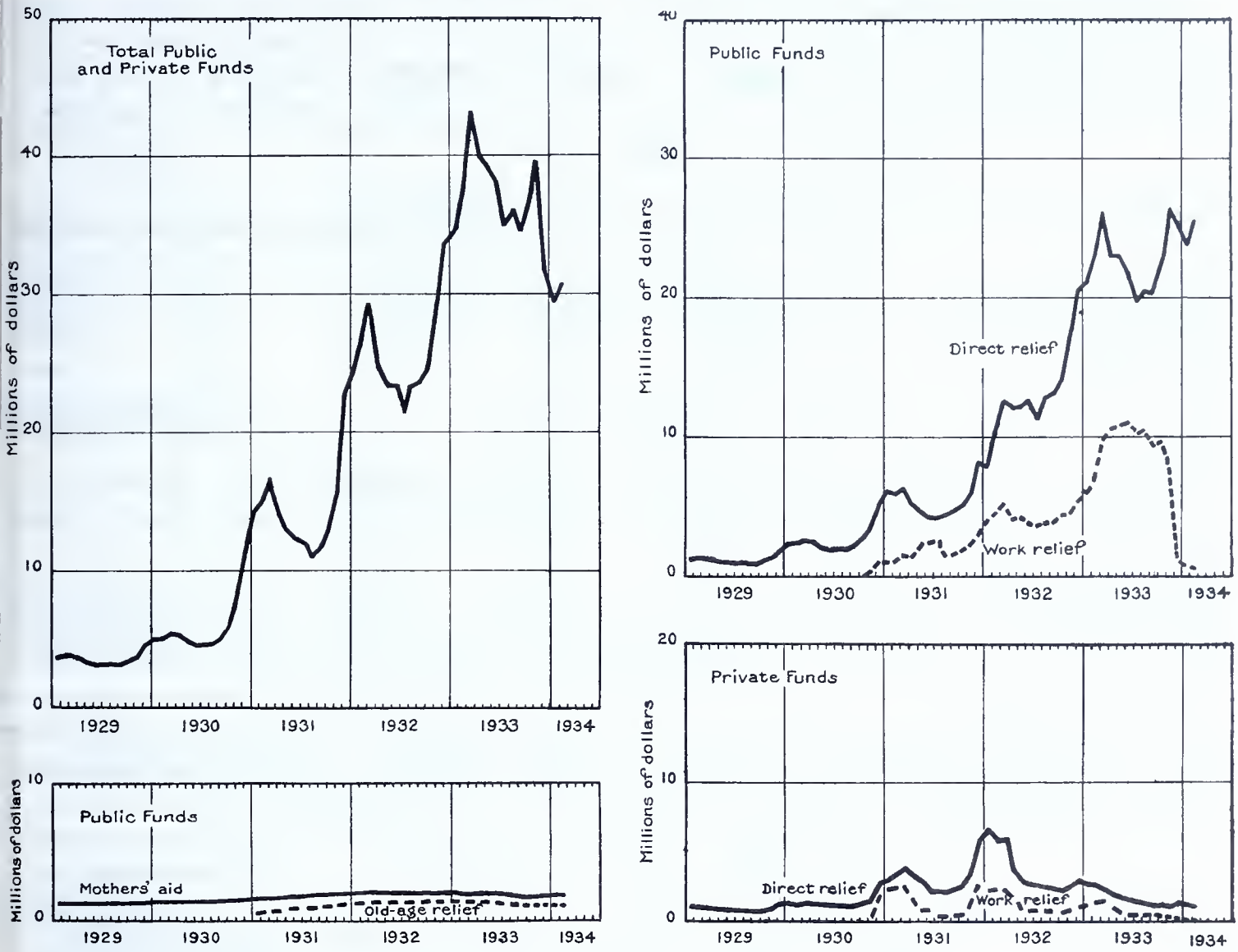
Cases Aided and Average Relief per Case

The number of cases aided through direct relief administered by public agencies increased less rapidly between January and February than the amount of the relief expenditure. The number of cases aided through direct relief administered by private agencies decreased relatively little as compared with the marked decrease in the amount of the relief expenditure.

The average monthly grant per case for all forms of direct relief was $23.16 in February as compared with $21.90 in January. Last year in February the average grant was $20.75 per case.

Work relief reached more cases in relation to the amount expended with the result that the average per case was less this year in February than in the

Chart 11.--Amount expended from public and from private funds for different types of relief in 120 urban areas, January 1929-February 1934



other months compared. Average grants for mothers' aid, old-age relief, and aid for the blind continued to show in February the slightly downward trend noted in previous bulletins.

Relief Totals in 102 Urban Areas

In 20 of the 102 urban areas forwarding substantially complete reports in time for tabulation, the amount expended for relief this year in February was less than half as much as in February 1933. In most of these areas large amounts were expended for work relief prior to the establishment of the Civil Works program (table 4).

Reductions of between 25 and 50 percent were reported for this period in 29 urban areas, and reductions of between 10 and 25 percent in 15 areas. The median change was a decrease of 23.8 percent.

In 8 areas, however, relief expenditures increased 50 percent or more between February 1933 and February 1934; in 7 areas, between 25 and 50 percent; and in 8 areas, between 10 and 25 percent.

Considerable variation was shown also in the amount of increase or decrease shown in the reports for different areas in January and February 1934. As noted above, these changes occurred mainly in expenditures for direct relief administered by public agencies. (Continued on page 9.)

Table 1.--Amount expended for relief from public and from private funds during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934, as reported by 960 agencies for 113 urban areas

Source of funds	February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	Percent change from-- Jan. 1934 to Feb. 1934	Percent change from-- Feb. 1933 to Feb. 1934
	Amount expended				
Total	$35,962,916	$27,566,960	$28,852,492	+4.7	-19.8
Public funds	32,155,881	26,068,403	27,558,474	+5.7	-14.3
Direct and work relief	28,823,540	22,837,558	24,359,399	+6.7	-15.5
Special allowances	3,332,341	3,230,845	3,199,075	-1.0	-4.0
Private funds	3,807,035	1,498,557	1,294,018	-13.6	-66.0
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Public funds	89.4	94.6	95.5	.....	.....
Direct and work relief	80.1	82.8	84.4	.....	.....
Special allowances	9.3	11.7	11.1	.....	.....
Private funds	10.6	5.4	4.5	.....	.....

Table 2.--Amount expended by public and by private agencies for different types of relief during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934, as reported by 960 agencies in 113 urban areas

Administrative agency and type of relief	Agencies reporting	Amount expended: February 1933	Amount expended: January 1934	Amount expended: February 1934	Percent change from-- Jan. 1934 to Feb. 1934	Percent change from-- Feb. 1933 to Feb. 1934
Total	960	$35,962,916	$27,566,960	$28,852,492	+4.7	-19.8
Public agencies	460	29,913,912	25,999,382	27,515,664	+5.8	-8.0
Direct relief:						
General relief	175	19,667,778	21,105,084	22,726,025	+7.7	+15.5
Veterans' relief	39	1,212,744	891,210	945,691	+6.1	-22.0
Work relief	62	5,701,049	772,243	644,873	-16.5	-88.7
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid	93	1,852,258	1,857,746	1,848,110	-0.5	-0.2
Old-age relief	36	1,313,038	1,198,344	1,178,914	-1.6	-10.2
Aid for the blind	55	167,045	174,755	172,051	-1.5	+3.0
Private agencies	500	6,049,004	1,567,578	1,336,828	-14.7	-77.9
Direct relief:						
General relief by--						
Nonsectarian agencies	135	2,650,438	752,175	698,693	-7.1	-73.6
Jewish agencies	61	414,906	245,582	227,737	-7.3	-45.1
Catholic agencies	53	428,493	163,490	136,544	-16.5	-68.1
Salvation Army	75	158,811	82,993	56,694	-31.7	-64.3
Other private agencies	81	454,633	197,887	114,845	-42.0	-74.7
Veterans' relief	71	101,698	30,312	27,701	-8.6	-72.8
Work relief	24	1,840,025	95,139	74,614	-21.6	-95.9

(Continued from page 7.)

The amount expended in February exceeded the January expenditure by 50 percent or more in 6 of the 102 urban areas. In 8 areas there was an increase of between 25 and 50 percent; and in 15 areas, between 10 and 25 percent. The median change was an increase of 1.6 percent.

In a number of areas significant decreases were reported. In 4 areas the amount expended in February was 25 percent or more below the amount expended in the preceding month, and in 15 areas between 10 and 25 percent.

Meals and Lodgings for Homeless and Transient Persons

As described in the last issue of the bulletin, changes in local programs for the care of homeless and transient persons have affected the comparability of current reports and those forwarded previously.

The daily average number of meals and lodgings reported by 208 agencies for urban areas increased in February, both as compared with February 1933 and with January 1934 (table 5).

The daily average number of meals provided was 16 percent more than in February 1933, and the number of lodgings 15 percent more. Between January and February of this year the number of meals increased 9 percent and the number of lodgings 7 percent.

The increase in meals this year between January and February was larger than was reported in any year since 1929 with the exception of 1931. The increase in lodgings was about the same as in 1931 and 1933. In 1929, 1930, and 1932 the rise was less rapid.

Table 3.--Number of cases of families and nonfamily persons aided by public and by private agencies through different types of relief, and average monthly relief per case during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934, as reported by 769 agencies for 113 urban areas

Administrative agency and type of relief	Agencies reporting	February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	Percent change from—	
					Jan. 1934 to Feb. 1934	Feb. 1933 to Feb. 1934
		Number of cases aided				
Public agencies:						
Direct relief:						
General relief	113	499,672	653,686	677,580	+3.7	+35.6
Veterans' relief	35	38,130	27,662	27,762	+0.4	-27.2
Work relief	27	100,789	3,593	4,253	+18.4	-95.8
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid	92	47,031	47,059	47,158	+0.2	+0.3
Old-age relief	36	51,903	52,124	52,312	+0.4	+0.8
Aid for the blind	51	6,364	6,766	6,779	+0.2	+6.5
Private agencies:						
Direct relief:						
General relief by—						
Nonsectarian agencies	106	149,676	30,874	29,505	-4.4	-80.3
Jewish agencies	55	12,658	7,690	7,305	-5.0	-42.3
Catholic agencies	46	17,098	11,778	11,117	-5.6	-35.0
Salvation Army	67	17,197	7,578	6,665	-12.0	-61.2
Other private agencies	64	18,793	8,771	8,429	-3.9	-55.1
Veterans' relief	63	12,386	4,424	4,129	-6.7	-66.7
Work relief	14	46,523	2,661	2,583	-2.9	-94.4
		Average monthly relief per case				
Direct relief	549	$20.75	$21.90	$23.16	.....	.....
Work relief	41	29.03	29.39	25.84	.....	.....
Special allowances:						
Mothers' aid	92	39.22	39.34	39.06	.....	.....
Old-age relief	36	25.30	22.99	22.54	.....	.....
Aid for the blind	51	24.55	24.29	23.84	.....	.....

Table 4.--Amount expended for relief during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934,and percentage from public and from private funde, as reported by 933 agencies for 102 urban areas

[Urban areae included in this table are thoee for which reports from public and private agenciee are believed to be sufficiently complete for uee in determining local trende. Figures are preliminary and subject to revieion.]

State and city	Territory included	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from--		Percent in Feb. 1934 from--			
								Public funds			Private funde
			February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	January 1934 to February 1934	February 1933 to February 1934	Total	Direct and work relief	Speoial allow-anoee	
Alabama:											
Birmingham	County	6	$130,665	$146,176	$137,087	-6.2	+4.9	100	100	.....	(a)
Mobile	County	6	31,228	35,560	31,510	-11.4	+0.9	100	100	.....	.....
California:											
Loe Angelee	County	28	1,414,913	1,389,342	1,495,005	+7.6	+5.7	98	83	14	2
Sacramento	County	10	36,742	42,375	38,456	-9.2	+4.7	95	35	60	5
San Diego	County	9	63,227	77,433	77,534	+0.1	+22.6	99	69	30	1
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	Area..	15	117,739	68,319	65,897	-3.5	-44.0	93	85	7	7
Hartford	Area..	11	153,253	107,205	103,224	-3.7	-32.6	76	69	7	24
New Britain	City..	7	59,367	21,828	20,975	-3.9	-64.7	98	83	15	2
New Haven	Area..	11	169,134	73,845	75,535	+2.3	-55.3	86	75	12	14
Delaware:											
Wilmington	County	7	205,262	177,003	186,321	+5.3	-9.2	98	93	5	2
Dietrict of Colum-bia: Washington	City..	13	178,508	174,936	328,752	+87.9	+84.2	96	93	4	4
Florida:											
Jackeonville	County	7	72,433	22,852	31,590	+38.2	-56.4	99	88	11	1
Georgia: Atlanta	County	7	93,947	283,528	296,424	+4.5	+215.5	99	99	.....	1
Illinois:											
Chicago	County	25	5,277,086	3,000,332	2,782,174	-7.3	-47.3	95	91	4	5
Springfield	Area..	7	22,633	19,217	16,335	-15.0	-27.8	98	63	35	2
Indiana:											
Evansville	County	3	95,691	59,183	59,173	(b)	-38.2	100	98	2	(a)
Fort Wayne	City..	11	84,852	36,074	42,776	+18.6	-49.6	93	90	3	7
Indianapolie	Area..	9	183,547	110,299	102,877	-6.7	-44.0	92	91	1	8
South Bend	City..	5	76,466	23,366	30,550	+30.7	-60.0	98	89	10	2
Iowa:											
Dee Moines	City..	12	92,841	77,626	86,881	+11.9	-7.4	99	91	8	1
Sioux City	City..	9	47,208	34,076	23,519	-31.0	-50.2	97	79	18	3
Kansae:											
Kaneae City	County	6	45,528	12,296	14,206	+15.5	-68.8	100	100	(a)	.....
Topeka	County	7	25,727	20,184	16,149	-20.0	-37.2	78	72	7	22
Kentucky:											
Louieville	City..	10	118,421	58,989	53,378	-9.5	-54.9	67	52	15	33
Louisiana:											
New Orleane	Parish	8	166,304	71,679	38,997	-45.6	-76.6	91	89	2	9
Shreveport	City..	10	29,661	4,462	3,873	-13.2	-86.9	66	52	14	34
Maine: Portland	City..	7	29,692	30,443	41,169	+35.2	+38.7	93	90	3	7
Maryland: Baltimore	City..	11	514,043	902,823	919,360	+1.8	+78.8	99	98	2	1
Massachueetts:											
Boeton	City..	17	1,257,452	1,219,924	1,157,974	-5.1	-7.9	94	75	19	6
Brockton	City..	10	53,944	43,391	40,710	-6.2	-24.5	93	80	13	7
Cambridge	City..	9	110,183	61,750	67,691	+9.6	-38.6	93	70	23	7
Fall River	City..	7	95,655	39,978	46,377	+16.0	-51.5	99	63	36	1
Lawrence	City..	7	47,530	35,406	30,436	-14.0	-36.0	97	66	32	3
Lowell	City..	6	79,927	91,416	71,292	-22.0	-10.8	95	67	28	5
Lynn	City..	10	149,923	104,772	101,646	-3.0	-32.2	97	76	21	3
Malden	City..	7	40,142	29,861	31,499	+5.5	-21.5	99	88	11	1
New Bedford	City..	7	108,782	68,479	53,069	-22.5	-51.2	97	70	27	3
Newton	Area..	9	38,534	25,698	23,411	-8.9	-39.2	95	76	18	5
Springfield	Area..	13	234,466	131,519	133,051	+1.2	-43.3	96	83	13	4

Table 4.—Amount expended for relief during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934, and percentage from public and from private funds, as reported by 933 agencies for 102 urban areas—Continued

State and city	Territory included	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from—		Percent in Feb. 1934 from—			
			February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	January 1934 to February 1934	February 1933 to February 1934	Public funds			Private funds
								Total	Direct and work relief	Special allowances	
Massachusetts—Con.											
Worcester	City	8	$215,284	$106,535	$98,793	-7.3	-54.1	93	70	23	7
Michigan:											
Detroit	Area	16	1,376,714	1,114,158	826,120	-25.9	-40.0	99	88	11	1
Flint	City	2	107,299	93,463	88,977	-4.8	-17.1	100	84	16	.....
Saginaw	City	5	46,918	52,843	47,024	-11.0	+0.2	98	81	17	2
Minnesota:											
Duluth	City	8	128,280	56,892	61,719	+8.5	-51.9	97	74	24	3
Minneapolis	Area	8	372,879	316,548	327,025	+3.3	-12.3	91	77	14	9
St. Paul	County	14	235,071	188,556	208,367	+10.5	-11.4	95	84	12	5
Missouri:											
Kansas City	City	10	147,653	148,667	153,431	+3.2	+3.9	83	75	8	17
Nebraska: Omaha	County	12	52,461	104,197	98,959	-5.0	+88.6	89	84	4	11
New Jersey:											
Jersey City	City	5	172,417	161,009	198,267	+23.1	+15.0	99	89	10	1
Newark	City	11	387,984	547,582	412,925	-24.6	+6.4	99	84	15	1
The Oranges	Area	13	80,190	67,046	69,782	+4.1	-13.0	98	85	13	2
Trenton	City	8	123,535	59,175	71,045	+20.1	-42.5	98	86	12	2
New York:											
Albany	City	14	102,241	49,217	43,747	-11.1	-57.2	94	63	30	6
Buffalo	Area	17	1,145,658	721,960	697,073	-3.4	-39.2	97	88	9	3
New Rochelle	City	8	61,118	45,365	53,360	+17.6	-12.7	100	92	7	(a)
New York	City	35	9,555,952	6,613,865	7,215,590	+9.1	-24.5	94	74	19	6
Niagara Falls	City	10	101,396	36,599	36,212	-1.1	-64.3	97	79	18	3
Rochester	City	11	482,622	384,193	395,095	+2.8	-18.1	97	82	15	3
Syracuse	City	10	324,777	203,877	209,862	+2.9	-35.4	98	88	11	2
Utica	City	11	153,126	77,270	79,893	+3.4	-47.8	95	59	35	5
Yonkers	City	7	199,973	87,454	99,556	+13.8	-50.2	98	82	16	2
North Carolina:											
Asheville	City	4	24,637	22,746	29,852	+31.2	+21.2	100	100	(a)	.....
Charlotte	City	7	38,759	46,468	37,972	-18.3	-2.0	100	100	(a)	.....
Greensboro	City	5	22,975	21,759	19,801	-9.0	-13.8	99	98	(a)	1
Winston-Salem	City	4	39,132	22,024	22,914	+4.0	-41.4	100	100	(a)	.....
Ohio:											
Akron	Area	14	123,948	124,406	90,976	-26.9	-26.6	97	90	7	3
Canton	Area	7	69,370	29,177	31,163	+6.8	-55.1	100	77	23	.....
Cincinnati	County	17	382,009	438,351	374,567	-14.6	-1.9	95	88	7	5
Cleveland	Area	11	756,036	709,871	881,245	+24.1	+16.6	96	90	6	4
Dayton	Area	12	132,116	180,879	178,537	-1.3	+35.1	97	92	5	3
Springfield	City	6	25,553	19,999	23,061	+15.3	-9.8	100	93	7	.....
Toledo	City	8	184,739	223,512	233,346	+4.4	+26.3	100	95	5	(a)
Youngstown	City	8	120,807	119,435	145,785	+22.1	+20.7	99	95	4	1
Oregon: Portland	County	8	399,848	222,821	213,551	-4.2	-46.6	100	96	4	(a)
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown	County	4	82,409	96,974	98,265	+1.3	+19.2	100	94	5	(a)
Altoona	County	7	44,697	50,195	49,505	-1.4	+10.8	97	93	4	3
Chester	County	10	136,786	101,978	105,897	+3.8	-22.6	99	93	6	1
Lancaster	Area	6	33,421	36,923	45,361	+22.9	+35.7	99	96	3	1
Philadelphia	County	9	1,393,922	1,601,119	1,514,941	-5.4	+8.7	96	93	3	4
Pittsburgh	County	11	1,131,450	1,169,740	1,961,597	+67.7	+73.4	99	96	3	1
Reading	County	7	189,402	156,274	145,772	-6.7	-23.0	100	93	6	(a)
Scranton	Area	5	70,427	102,041	106,841	+4.7	+51.7	96	96	.....	4
Sharon	Area	8	41,151	24,236	24,143	-0.4	-41.3	79	72	7	21
Wilkes-Barre	Area	9	252,981	191,656	177,449	-7.4	-29.9	99	93	7	1
Rhode Island:											
Providence	City	9	198,000	78,094	79,493	+1.8	-59.9	88	78	10	12

Table 4.—Amount expended for relief during February 1933, January 1934, and February 1934, and percentage from public and from private funds, as reported by 933 agencies for 102 urban areas—Continued

State and city	Territory included	Agencies reporting	Amount expended			Percent change from--		Percent in Feb. 1934 from--			
			February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	January 1934 to February 1934	February 1933 to February 1934	Public funds			Private funds
								Total	Direct and work relief	Special allowances	
South Carolina:											
Charleston	City	7	$7,436	$11,734	$10,483	-10.7	+41.0	88	88	.....	12
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	County	7	57,820	53,120	84,947	+60.0	+46.9	99	99	.....	1
Memphis	County	7	138,469	70,580	101,891	+44.4	-26.4	94	91	3	6
Nashville	County	3	25,072	30,233	40,545	+34.1	+61.7	96	96	.....	4
Texas:											
Dallas	County	8	157,694	137,786	111,383	-19.2	-29.4	97	95	2	3
El Paso	County	6	82,322	29,088	34,193	+17.6	-58.5	99	99	.....	1
Ft. Worth	County	7	42,722	34,585	57,304	+65.7	+34.1	99	99	.....	1
Houston	County	8	61,460	91,147	98,115	+7.6	+59.6	100	98	2	(a)
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	County	6	218,260	152,896	143,078	-6.4	-34.4	96	93	3	4
Virginia: Roanoke	City	6	16,007	12,932	12,596	-2.6	-21.3	89	89	.....	11
Washington:											
Seattle	County	7	420,318	225,597	202,097	-10.4	-51.9	99	95	4	1
Tacoma	County	8	87,464	102,156	101,021	-1.1	+15.5	100	93	7	.....
West Virginia:											
Huntington	County	5	113,279	45,300	74,851	+65.2	-33.9	98	98	.....	2
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	County	8	89,959	50,050	62,542	+25.0	-30.5	99	86	12	1
Madison	County	5	68,332	37,769	68,911	+82.5	+0.8	99	90	9	1
Milwaukee	County	10	871,896	342,160	444,230	+29.8	-49.1	93	73	20	7
Racine	County	7	108,345	79,944	95,056	+18.9	-12.3	100	91	8	(a)
Median	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	+1.6	-23.8	97	89	7	3

[a]Less than 1 percent.
[b]Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.—Number of meals and lodgings provided to homeless and transient persons during February 1934, January 1934, and February 1934, as reported by 208 agencies for 48 urban areas

Type of service provided	February 1933	January 1934	February 1934	Percent change from—	
				Jan. 1934 to Feb. 1934	Feb. 1933 to Feb. 1934
Meals:					
Number provided	2,121,726	2,514,603	2,465,678	.....	.....
Daily average	75,776	81,116	88,060	+8.6	+16.2
Lodgings:					
Number provided	722,903	860,220	832,820	.....	.....
Daily average	25,818	27,749	29,744	+7.2	+15.2

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